California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission

"The Plan of Finance"

March 22, 2007

presented by:

Jan Mazyck
The PFM Group

633 West Fifth Street, Suite 6700 Los Angeles, CA 90071 ph: 213 489-4075 fax: 213 489-4085 Kimberly Quinones Ramirez & Co., Inc

444 South Flower Street, Suite 4260 Los Angeles, CA 90071 ph: 213 627-6120 fax: 213 627-6040

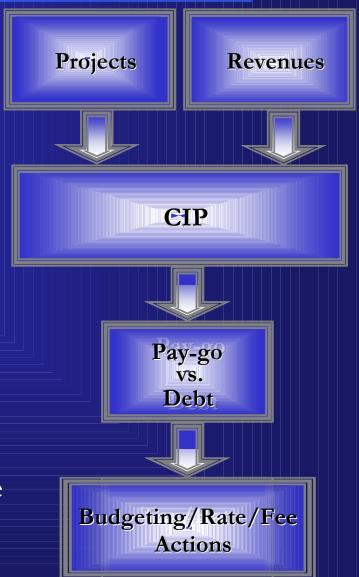






Why A Long-Range Financial Plan?

- Articulate the strategic vision
 - ✓ Prioritize needs
 - ✓ Manage revenue streams
 - ✓ Demonstrate project feasibility within policy goals
 - ✓ Develop rate-setting/budgeting plan
 - ✓ Determine strategies for minimizing borrowing costs
 - ✓ Increased relevancy for disclosure



Who Cares?

- **Governing Bodies**
 - Long-term road map and guidelines
 - Oversight stakeholders
- Taxpayers/Ratepayers
 - * How will taxes/fees be used?
 - * Any tax/fee increases needed to complete program

Who Cares?

- Investors want to know:
 - How much debt issued now?
 - Additional debt to complete program? When?
 - Ability to maintain credit quality
- Rating Agencies want you to:
 - Demonstrate sufficiency of funding/funding flexibility needed to complete projects
 - Demonstrate ability of governmental unit to plan for construction process and contingencies

Top 10 Investors

Management Company	Par Amount
ALLSTATE INVESTMENTS LLC*	64,275,000
NUVEEN ASSET MANAGEMENT	36,130,000
FRANKLIN ADVISERS, INC.	24,000,000
VANGUARD GROUP, INC.	21,620,000
PUTNAM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, L.L.C.	18,300,000
FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (US)	14,885,000
BLACKROCK FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, INC.	13,980,000
CAPITAL RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT CO.	13,235,000
AMERICAN CENTURY INVESTMENT MGMT. (CA)	10,400,000
MORGAN STANLEY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT INC. (US)	8,400,000
TOTAL	225,225,000











Components of Financial Plan

- Projects
 - Identify, prioritize projects
 - Cost estimates
 - Incorporate both capital and operating costs for new projects
 - Forecasts
- Funding Sources
 - Longevity
 - Revenues
 - Historical and projected
 - Availability, reliability, flexibility

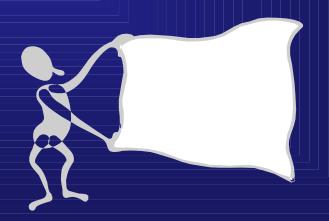
- Policies/Ratings/and other Policy Goals Target
 - Debt policy
 - Ratings targets
 - Determine degree of leverage
 - Other limitations (rate increases)



Components of Financial Plan (Cont'd)

- Governmental Structure
 - Which entity issues debt?
 - How will these groups interact?
 - Project oversight
 - Financial oversight

- Legal Framework/Constraints
 - Authorization to levy taxes/fees
 - Authorization to issue debt
 - Federal tax law governing the sale of bonds



Using a Long-Term Planning Model

Iterative process that balances spending needs, available cash flow and borrowing requirements

CIP Data

- ✓Input project cost data
- ✓Input timing and amount of funding sources
- ✓ Calculate system funding requirement
- ✓ Input financing method
- ✓ Cash vs. Borrowing

Borrowing Requirements

- ✓Total Program bond sizing determined by program needs
- ✓ All bonding assumptions are input here
- ✓ Financing costs allocated to each program

Cashflow Pro Forma

- ✓ Debt management policy
- ✓Budget impact
- ✓ Risk exposure
- ✓ Target Ratios
 - Net bonded debt to AV
 - General Fund DS to GF Revenues

Framework for Optimizing Debt Issuance

When Borrowing is Required

Existing Debt Profile

 Snapshot of Existing Debt

Financial Risk Assessment

Establish Sound
Asset/liability
management

Optimizing Cash Resources

 Determine highest and best use of cash

Refunding Opportunities

Look for savings

- **√Term**
- **✓** Structure

- √ Fixed/Floating
- **✓ Derivatives**

- ✓ Equity Contributions
- ✓ Restructuring✓ Refunding Efficiencies

Plan of Finance

On-Going Management of CIP

- Good long-range financial plan allows for
 - Proactive vs. reactive management
 - Methodology for capital replacement or capital maintenance
 - Continual dialogue with stakeholders
 - * Responsiveness to market opportunities
 - Financial flexibility